

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

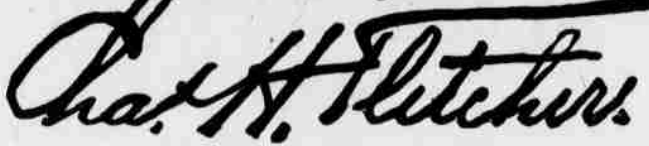
The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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33 Advanced Registry

Daughters and Sons

Is what Sig Rag Apple Corn-dyke the 36.20 lb. bull has. Look over some of them:

Paul Sol. D. K. 3d	3 1/2 y.	27.70
Thelma Korn-dyke	4 y.	24.07
Pauline Sol. Korn-dyke	3 y.	23.93
Butter 30 days		95.25
Top. Pl. H. D. K. 3d	4 1/2 y.	21.14
Mary Job. Korn.	4 y.	21.14
Dor. Wood Rag. Ap.	32 m.	20.12

Sir Rag Apple Korn-dyke has a 37 lb. sister. His dam is a 36.20 lb. daughter of Pontiac Korn-dyke and has three sisters with records above 37 lbs.

GEO. McKEE

Mallet Creek, Ohio

DRILLS

3 Leading Makes

Don't Depend on Borrowing in this Trying Season.

FENCE—Expect another car load by the time this reaches you.
POSTS—A car of Tamarack and Cedar has arrived.

DAIRY FEED—A full line.
COAL—See us for it.

You can depend on us for Feed Grinding.

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Litchfield, Ohio

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All money is loaned on First Mortgages which makes it ABSOLUTELY SAFE

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Ranges for Wood or Coal
Combination Range for Wood,
Coal or Gas
Prices from \$85.00 to \$95.00

"JEWEL"

Heaters from \$30.00 to \$35.00

None Better Made

For Sale By
Farmers Supply Company
LODI, OHIO

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

NO SATISFACTORY METHOD OF COMBATING SCAB

Investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with a number of state experiment stations and individual farmers, aim to learn more about wheat scab and methods of controlling it.

No entirely satisfactory control of this disease has been developed, because the scab fungi develop on so many different kinds of grains and grasses and on cornstalks, stubble, straw, and other trash. Two things, however, are regarded as important. First, the best wheat obtainable should be used for seed. This should be thoroughly cleaned and treated by the formaldehyde method recommended for the prevention of smut. Second, this wheat should be sown on thoroughly plowed land—land where the old cornstalks, wheat stubble, and grass straw have been entirely plowed under. This can be accomplished by use of a drag chain. All grass and straw should be burned or otherwise removed from hedges, fence rows, fence corners, and near-by waste places. These waste places should be either plowed or burned off.

Winter wheat everywhere east of the Great Plains was heavily infected with scab this year. Spring wheat also suffered greatly, and many spring wheat fields were left uncut, due chiefly to the ravages of scab. The States suffering the greatest losses of both spring and winter wheat include Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

This disease of wheat is caused by several different fungi, which attack the crop at various stages of development. The seedling are blighted, the roots rot, and the plants weakened to such an extent that they are winter killed. The heads are blighted, the diseased parts die and prevent the formation of well-filled kernels. The head blight is the most evident, and in most cases causes the most damage. Wheat from fields with only a moderate scab infection is light in weight, and therefore, grades as No. 3 or lower. The farmer, then, not only loses from a reduction in yield, but from a lowering of the grade as well.

On July 1 the estimated total wheat production was 1,160,678,000 bushels. The corresponding estimate on Aug. 1 was 940,381,000 bushels, a shrinkage of 220,297,000 bushels. While much of this reduction is due to weather conditions and to black stem rust, leaf rust, and other diseases, by far the heaviest toll was taken by the so-called blight or scab.

Of those fungi known to cause scab in wheat, the most important one also attacks corn. One of the ways it lives over winter is on the decaying cornstalks left on the ground in the fields. Wheat is often sown on the corn land with these cornstalks left on the surface. The following season the fungus spreads from the infected cornstalks to the wheat heads, and causes blighting.

In addition to wheat and corn, the disease attacks rye, oats, barley, and many grasses. The scab fungi also live over winter on the infected stubble and decaying straw left on top of the ground, and on infected grass stems left around the edges of the field. These fungi spread from this material to the next season's crop.

It is a common practice in some sections of the winter wheat belt to spread straw on the winter wheat after the ground is frozen, in order to hold the snow. Clean straw from winter wheat, spread on the fields late in the winter, after the ground is frozen, is not dangerous in spreading scab to the next year's crop. This straw holds the snow and moisture and prevents the plants from being broken by the wind. When plowed under the next summer, it adds humus to the soil. Turn the stock into the straw piles from the badly diseased wheat, and spread the manure on the ground the following year. Such straw should never be spread on the fields, for it is sure to carry scab into next year's crop.

WHAT MAKES FEEDING VALUE OF SILAGE

The feeding worth and palatability of good silage depends on the quality of the corn and the period of maturity at which it is cut. When the corn is cut when it is immature, not well glazed and dented, and still in

its juvenile stage, it makes washy, low quality, acid-forming silage which is likely to sour. On the other hand, corn harvested when it is well dented and at the proper degree of ripeness for best use as silage, gives a winter feed which is one of the best producers of milk and meat. Corn should be allowed to pass well through the milk stage and become thoroughly dented before being siloed. Investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture have demonstrated that it is much preferable, for silage of the best quality, to have the corn a little overripe rather than underripe.

In many sections farmers, and particularly dairymen, are accustomed to ensile combination crops, using mixtures of soy beans and corn, cowpeas and corn, sorghum and corn, or a combination of these three for canning purposes. As a general proposition, where other branches of animal husbandry in addition to dairying, are taken into consideration, corn or some other coarse forage is most desirable for ensilage purposes. Acre yield is the end sought, the chief objection to the valuable protein forages such as cowpeas, soy beans and the like being that they are low yielders better adapted for hay than for silage. Dairy farmers who require an abundance of succulent silage of a rather balanced composition highly prize the leguminous crops mentioned as supplements to corn and usually realize an adequate return from the sale of their milk to allow them to produce these crops at a profit.

O. S. U. OFFERS TO PLAN FARM LAYOUTS

Farmers are being given help in the arrangement of their farm layouts by the Ohio State University College of Agriculture, Columbus. On receipt of sketches and other data, plans are suggested without cost. In addition to this service, a bulletin on "The Arrangement of Farm Fields" has just been issued. In this, points of good farm layouts are included. Among those taken up are:

1. In the interests of tillage, harvesting, and crop adaptation, an effort should be made to avoid widely different soil types or drainage conditions in the same field.

2. Fields to be used for pasture should have water.

3. Have the entrance to as many fields as possible near the barn.

4. Have no steep grades between fields and buildings.

5. Long, rectangular fields are more economically worked than square or irregular ones.

6. The main fields should be of nearly the same size.

7. The number of fields will depend on the rotation followed.

MIX PHOSPHORUS WITH MANURE THIS SEASON

With the approach of the cattle-feeding season, attention is called by the College of Agriculture to the value of mixing phosphorus with manure. According to R. B. Dushman, soils specialist at the college "either the acid phosphate or the phosphate rock may be satisfactorily handled by dusting it over the litter each day or few days in the stalls and feed pens before the manure is thrown out. One pound of either material daily for each 1,000 pounds of live weight will give the desired proportion. Another very satisfactory method where there is a manure shed or storage basin is to have a bin in the barn where a supply is kept constantly at hand and from which the acid phosphate or finely ground rock can be shoveled over the manure as it is being thrown out from the stalls and feeding pens. Certainly there is no lack of evidence as to the desirability of reinforcing manure. The chief reason for its present limited practice appears to be lack of serious consideration."

FRESH VEGETABLES IN WINTER

Are you interested in having fresh vegetables in winter from your own garden? A circular telling of different ways of storing vegetables may be had on application to the Agricultural College Extension Service, Columbus, O.

Assistance in planning the construction of vegetable storage cellars may also be had from the Extension Service. When help is desired, definite information should be given concerning the project. Sketches or blueprints can then be furnished.

figures, and said he could not build that character of a house for less than \$3500.

While everything has advanced, there is a reasonable price which a man is warranted in paying. Mr. Lawrence has become discouraged in his investigations and it is possible he will put off making plans to build until some time in the future. His attitude is the same as many another, and the building of new homes in Medina comes, from this attitude, to a standstill.

Since the above was put in type Mr. Young sent the keys of the Wideman home to Mr. Lawrence with the information that he could take possession \$3,300.

ARMY GOODS SALE FOR THIS DISTRICT

The U. S. Quartermaster has opened 24 stores for the sale of new and reclaimed goods owned by the government, sale being made to the individual in the hope of getting these goods into the hands of consumers at as small cost as possible.

New goods will be sent through the mails, free of additional charges. Reclaimed goods must be purchased at the stores. The store in this district is located at Columbus. Orders over \$2 will be insured perfect delivery. A list of the articles can be seen at the Medina postoffice. These goods are army accumulation merchandise and the prices are low.

Chrysanthemums

The most beautiful flowers of the season. We have "Mums" from \$1.50 to \$5 a dozen. We also grow carnations and other seasonal flowers. Make your home bright and cheerful during the dark days to come with some of our flowers or plants.

We have 200 fine Maples in best varieties at 75c. This is the time to plant them.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE!

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—“and from there we went to Japan”

Talk about adventures!

Men in the Navy come home with the kind of experiences that most chaps read of only in the books.

Here's your chance!

Uncle Sam has, as you know, a big Navy and gives red-blooded young fellows like you an opportunity to step aboard and "shove off".

What will you get out of it?

Just this:

A chance to rub elbows with foreign folks in strange parts of the world.

The chance for good honest work on shipboard—the kind of work that teaches you something real; the kind of work that puts

beef on your shoulders and hair on your chest.

You will get 30 care-free vacation days a year, not counting shore leave in home or foreign ports.

You will have the kind of comradeship in travel that sailors know.

You will have regular pay, over and above your meals, lodging and your first uniform outfit—good stuff all of it.

You can join for two years. When you get through you'll be physically and mentally "tuned up" for the rest of your life. You'll be ready through and through for SUCCESS.

There's a Recruiting Station right near you. If you don't know where it is, your Postmaster will be glad to tell you.

To any Father and Mother—

In the Navy your boy's food, health, work and play, and moral welfare are looked after by responsible experts.

Shove off!—Join the
U. S. Navy.